Business Notices.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—Steamer ILLINOIS will leave Clarela.d. Chio, for Lake Superter July 22, August 2, August 14, August 27, at Be clook p. m., and Detroit, Mich., the following days at 2 c clock p. m. J. T. WHITING & Co., Detroit, Mich.

RUPTURE CURED. -- DR. RIGGS'S HARD RUBBER

TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Ve eyet, opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elisate Stockings, and Mochanical applicaces for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.

Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 G conwich-st. and 39 Marray-st., New-York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Rehable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 51 Barclay-Bold and applied at BARCRELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 bond-

New-Mork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No positive cen be under of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the

Ever is interiors for intertion must be subscribed of Earne and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicion, but as a gueranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Ti TRIBUNE," New York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

The Daily Tribune Gratis.

For a club of one bundred for THE WEEKLY TRIB-USE, or for \$100 for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE together, THE DAILT TRIBUNE will be sent one year.

Extra Lvening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, as EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Persia will close this morning at 111 o'clock.

Mr. Breckinridge yesterday in his speech positively denied having telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that Congress would not be allowed to assemble on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would furnish 7,000 men to fight against the National Government.

Fuller details are furnished this morning concerning the great victory of Gen. McClellan's army in Western Virginia. It appears that from the Rebels were taken 8 cannon, 300 horses, 2,000 muskets, 800 tents, 200 wagons, and more prisoners than could be taken care of.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, resolution was unanimously adopted, presenting to Ma .- Gen. George B. McClekan, and the officers and soldiers under bis command, the thanks of that body for "the series of brilliant and deer cisive victories which they have, by their skill st and bravery, achieved over the Rebels and "Traiters in the army on the battle-fields of 4 Western Virginia."

Last evening, the ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the families of Volunteers, was ratified by the Board of Aldermen, with the amendments adopted by the Councilmen, and transmitted to the Mayor for signature. The Board also resolved to unite in the reception and welcome of all regiments returning from the war, the expense thereof to be borne by the members of the Common Council in their individual capacity.

It is quite probable that our revenue cutters have by this time overhauled some of the pirates recently cruising so boilly off the Eastern coast. yesterday afternoon a square-rigged vessel, having in tow two schooners, was seen off Quoque, Long Island, heading Eastward. Our informant states that the vessels in tow were supposed to be captured privateers, or vessels recaptured from the privateers. It was not known whether the foremost vessel was a steamer or not.

THE MOVEMENT.

This day is to have important results! The movement for which the country has been waiting and praying has indeed begun! Yesterday afternoon, the 71st Regiment, of New-York, the two Rhode Island regiments, the 2d of New-Hampshire, and some Corps of Artillery, left Washington, and passed over the Long Bridge, with colors flying and bands playing the appropriate air of "Dixie;" they were followed by the cheers of the throngs who bade them farewell, and their officers were laden with bouggets, the gift of fair bands.

Immediately after these troops reached the Virginia side the grand movement was expected to begin. The army is organized in five divisions, the whole under the command of Gen. McDowell. The divisions are commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, Col. David Hunter, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Brig. Gen. Thoedore Runyon, Col. D. S. Mills. They include twelve brigades, which comprise about fifty regiments. The aggregate force consists of more than 50,000 men. With each brigade go corps of cavalry and artillery.

The army was expected to move last night no further than the advance pickets; having rested there, it would early this morning push on in its

It is understood that an attempt will be made to circumvent Manassas Junction, and that Richmond will be approached by flank in such a way as to go around the city and attack it from the South, baving cut off all communication. There are about nine regiments of the Rebels at and about Fairfax Court-House, and if there is fighting to be done there it will be heard from very soon.

We may now expect shortly to have the news of a trial of strength on a grand scale between Rebellion and Loyalty. Where the victory will rest there can be no doubt. God additional duty? If so, why should that amount speed the right!

MR. BRECKINGIDGE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, late Vice-President and now Senator of the United States, made an elaborate attack on the policy of "Co-"ercien" in the Senate yesterday. Mr. B. is a man of fully average ability, and, baving devoted himself to the preparation of this speech, it is probably as forcible as the nature of the case allowed. Had he been defending at bar a fellon caught in the act of homicide, Mr. Breckinridge might or might not have done better; but he could not in either case have reasonably expected to gain a verdict. His best hope must have been to make a clever, ingenious speech, calculated to win him future clients.

- Has the Nation a Right to be? That is the Previous Question. If it has not-if it exists only on sufferance, and so long as a few reckless demagagues see fit to tolerate it-then Mr. Breckinridge's quips and cavils as to this or that exercise of authority for its preservation, have plausibility, if not absolute weight. But if the Nation has a right to exist, then his talk of yesterday is simply sonorous impertinence. To talk of the President having done this or done that, beyond the letter of the law, when all know that the crisis was one of life or death to the Republic, is like acraigning Napeleon or Wellington before a justices' court on an action for as-auit and battery on one of the wounded at Waterloo. It is trifling with matters of the gravest moment, as though one might stop the march of a vast army by getting out a writ against its commander, requiring bim to give a satisfactory account of his purposes and motives.

Mr. Breckinridge has seen the conspiracy to destroy the Union matured and ripened under his own eyes. He was in fact nominated and run for President on purpose to give it, through Mr. Lincoin's triumph, the needed excuse for breaking out into open rebellion. He has thus been, if not a leader in that conspiracy, at all events its tool. Last Winter, when Senator after Senator thundered his defiance of the Government and shook off the dust of his feet as he bade a fical adieu to the Capitol and started for the focus of the rebellion, no one heard a word of remonstrance from the then Vice-President. He was at least " standing by and consenting" while the keel of the Union was breaking up and drifting in shapeless wreck on every side. He returned to Kentucky, which has since been the arena of a desperate strife between the friends and the fees of the Union, wherein his influence has certainly not been felt on the side of the former. On the contrary, he has been quoted and relied on by the Secrationists throughout. Their leaders are his life-long, devoted political alhes. Mageffin and Burnett are his intimates. He doubtless voted for Simons against Crittenden for Congress. For months, companies, and even regiments of his Kentucky followers have been open'y raised and seat off to fight the battles of Jeff. Davis. The most Democratic corner of Kentucky is a perfect hot-bed of Secession, in many counties of which no avowed Unionist can live. Many have there suffered indignity and torture for their love of the Union. The State, under the rule of Magoffin, is now in a posture of emphatic resistance to the Federal authority. though her people are for the Union by at least two to one. Thousands of her Democratic citizens are now facing the Union Volunteers in Virginia, without a word of rebuke from Mr. Breckinridge. He deplores no "coercion" but that which tends to uphold the authority and preserve the integrity of the Nation. And he cites it as an excuse for treason that the Republicans did not see fit last Winter to vote for the establishment of Slavery by law in all territory south of 36° 30'. Such is the man who arraigns President Lincoln as a usurper and a-sails the Administration for not betraying its trust, by letting the Republic drift to dissolution and ruin. We appeal from his treasonable sophistry to the common sense of a patriotic, Union-loving people.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee vesterday decided to make none other than elerical changes in the present Tariff, except to make the Revenue changes recommended by Secretary Chase. These consist of an increase of the duty on Raw Sugar from 1 of a cent to 21 cents per pound, with a corresponding advance on Refined Sugar and Molasses, and the imposition of duties of five cents per pound on Coffee and fifteen cents on Tea, both hitherto free. These are stringent imposts, but the Government wast have revenue, and there are no readier or more certain sources of income than the duties above named; so they will have to go on. They will no doubt reduce somewhat the consumption of the articles so taxed, yet they can hardly fail to add Twenty Millions per annum to the Revenue, and may, after peace, go still higher. That they will tend to increase our Home Product of Sugar and Molasses, net from the Cane only but from the Sorghum, the Maple, &c., we rejoice to believe. And they are quite apt to lead to overtures from Spain and Brazil for a mutual reduction of the duties charged by us on their staples and by them on ours respectively-proffers which it will be ample time to weigh when we shall have received them.

We have been favored with various remonstrances against the imposition of duties on articles of such general and prime necessity as Tes, Coffee, and Sugar; but they are simply a waste of ink Revenue must be had; and to raise it the readiest means must be resorted to. It is sheer absurdity to talk of Direct Taxes as a present resource. How do you propose to collect them in the States domineered over by Jeff. Davis ! Or even in Missouri and Kentucky ? Who would like to undertake their collection even in Maryland 1 We do not strenuously object to direct taxes, though we prefer to raise money by Excuse rather than by an indiscriminate Income or Property Tax. Ten cents per gallon on Distilled Liquors, for instance, would produce a handsome aggregate; five cents per pound on Tobacco would raise another pretty sum. If we will have wars, we must pay for them; and an excise on these luxuries would bring home to a good many the wickedness of conspiracy to subvert the Government, breaking out at last into open rebellion. This war, when ended, will give us all something to chew upon for a lifetime.

-We have from Washington absurd run that the Tariff amendments will be so adjusted as to allow the Sugars now in bond to pass the Custom-House on the payment of the present duty! What is the justice of that? Does not every one know that these Sugars will be increased in price by nearly the amount of the

surely, to be entefied by the advance they will realize on their Sugars which have already passed the Collectors and are now in the market. The suggestion that vessels on their way hither with eargoes of Tea, Coffee, or Sugar, are to be allowed to enter at the present rates, or no rates, is probably thrown out to place the absurdity of the suggested discrimination in favor of Sugars in bond in colors still more glaring. The duties now to be imposed should take effect upon the day following the passage of the act, and should be collected on every pound of the articles taxed that thereafter passes the Custom-

A MARINE GUARD. The resolution passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to employ sufficient force to protect our commerce from pirates, meets, so far as we can learn, with universal approbation. It is a step in the right direction, and the recommendation of the House can be put into practical operation within three weeks from date.

There is now lying in Northern ports a large fleet of schooners, thrown entirely out of empleyment by the war, and which are peculiarly fit as auxiliaries for this service. Manifestly, the first step to be taken is to establish a complete coast-guard, which shall prevent the pirates now in port, and fitting to go to sen, from getting out, and those now out from getting in again. To do this, vessels of good sailing qualities, and with two or three or more guns, according to their tunnage, on board, should be stationed, with a cruising ground of about ten miles, or even less, along the whole Atlantic coast, from Cape Henry to Key West, and in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where, however, on a portion of the coast, the blockade need not be so rigorous. These vessels should keep almost constantly in sight of each other, and, by a proper system of signals, could be constant communication. They could be of weight enough to engage any of the ordinary pirates that would be likely to go to sea from any of the smaller Southern ports, while their universal presence along the coast would enable the larger caval vessols and revenue cutters to concentrate and blockade with the utmost vignance the larger ports, such as Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston. If any pirate too formidable for the coast-guard to engage should by chauce get out or get in at any less important point, a signal sent through the fleet to the nearest naval station would, in a few hours, bring a naval steamer to the spot to pursue or to cut him out. Some such plan as this, it seems to us, is perfeetly feasible, and would prove thoroughly effective. it would require a fleet of from two to three

For such a purpose, schooners are unquestionably best, both because they can be bad of various sizes from 75 tuns to 300 tuns, and because the cost of sailing them would be much less than toat of square-rigged vessels. They can be manned with fewer hands, and their first coston which their charter should be predicated—to much less. They can be rapidly fitted for sea; and drawing, according to their tunnage, from 6 to 12 feet of water, they would be adapted to every variety of cruising-ground. If vessels of even less draft than 6 feet should be wanted. they can easily be found in flat-bottomed and centre-board craft, which can go anywhere where there is a puddle.

We understand from practical men that schooners of about 300 tuns require about 8 to 10 hands all told; those of 150 tuns, 6 to 8 bands; and those of 75 tuns, 4 to 6 hands. The ex pense of running such vessels per month would be, for the first ciais, about \$300 to \$400; for the second class, \$200 or \$300; and for the third class, \$150 to \$200; varying, of course, somewhat according to demand for seamen and prices of provisions, both, at this moment, low. The cost of building such vessels is from \$35 to \$50 per tun, according to the material and fast ening used.

We have good reason for believing that vessels of this class can be had, in any number that the Government may want, at the rate of 10 per cent a year on the appraised value, the Government, of course, paying all the expenses of sailing the vessels while in its service. At that rate the cost of sailing one of the larger vessels, a schooner of 300 tune, calculating her value and her run ning expenses at the highest figure, would only be about \$6,300. It will be a large allowance to add a third to this sum for the expense of ordnance and artillery-men. But, calculating the cost at \$10,000 each for the larger class and \$5,000 each for the smaller, and the whole cost to Government of a fleet 100 of the first class and 200 of the second, would only be about \$2,000,-000 a year. Double that sum may be lost, and probably will, before the 1st of September, for the want of some such protection as this plan proposes for our merchant marine,

We should not be willing, however, to guarantee to Government that the cost of the fleet will be anything like so small as this, if the business is put into the hands of contractors. But if proposals are advertised for, we have no doubt that honest merchants will come forward who will agree to have at and ready for sea within a month all the vessels of this character that can be wanted, and within the figures we have named. The only care the Covernment will have to exercise will be to have a proper srmament on board each vessel, with men to serve it, and, if it should seem best, a proper communities officer; though, as to this last point, probably, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the present skipper would be just the right man to sail and to figut, if need be, his own vessel.

But this fleet of small fore and aft vessels is not all that is needed, essential as such vessels are. If the war is to continue six months longer -and he is a bold man, as things go on, who will predict when it is likely to end-a pretended blockade will be sure to lend us into conflict with foreign powers. We want an increase of naval as well as of revenue force, of fighting as well as of protective vessels, and that immediately. They are to be had in our clipper-ships, which can, at bittle additional expense, be put in commission and rendered fit for effectual men-ofwar, two months before a single one of the new gun-boats will to off the stocks.

We presume, when Col. Emory's appointment comes before the Senate for confirmation, there may be some natural reluctance on the part of some Senators to cast a vote which may seem to go counter to the Wishes of the Admini

ever, that, to at least a minority of the Cabinet, a refusal to confirm that appointment will very welcome, and that the member seemingly most concerned in it will be glad to be relieved of a responsibility by no means agreeable to him,

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN. How great is the mischief that unprincipled ournalism may do, is evinced in the present state of feeling in Great Britain with respect to this country, as exhibited in the columns of The London Times. Its article of the 1st inst., herawith presented, is not so bitter as some others, yet it is very unfair and misonevous. And it seems to us that our maligners are conscious of the unsoundness of their premises, the unfairness of their deductions. Witness the following:

"If this abuse (says The Times) were confined to one or two journals, or a single party at the North, we should be inclined to treat it as a political maneuver. As it is, we can hardly read The New-York Herald without a secret feeling that it is the purpose of that journal to embroid the North with England, in order to serve interests which are Nort those of the North."

"A secret feeling," do you say? Why, Sir, the matter is as plain as the nose on your face. The Herald has renounced the service of the traitors only nder duress and in pretense-it is at heart as devoted to their interest to-day as it openly was six months ago. It is doing its best to embroil our Government with Great Britain, or France, or oth, in order to create the strongest possible diverdon in favor of Jeff. Davis & Co. The Times sees this -sees that The Herald's pretenses are false and hypocritical-and yet it quotes that unprincipled, characteriess sheet as if it were the voice of the unnnimous North! It talks of "the Northern States," "the American character," "the Northerners," &c., &c., but its citations are all from he columns of The Herald-the sentimes ts and the language it reprobates are those of The Herald, and as a whole) of The Herald alone. That there have been expressions of dissatisfaction with the language of Lord John Russell-and especially his earlier pracles-with reference to our domestic troubles, is true: but the froth and nonsense quoted, and even xaggerated, by The Times, is that of The Herald alone. Yet The Times will continue to talk as though the rhodomontade of The Herald expressed the sober and manimous sentiments of the American people. The injustice of this imputation is of ourse more palpable here than in Europe, but it must be obvious even in England; yet The Times persists in it, and bids fair to do so to the end.

We shall have no war with Great Britainthe good sense of either nation forbids it-yet we have irritation, alienation, ill blood, which ere fraught with peril and cannot fail to do mischief. We entreat the British Millions to rest assured that The Herald, in proposing an Amercan foray on Canada, Cuba, &c., speaks for no portion of the American People but the Filibusters now fighting for Jeff. Davis-that we propose to settle our home difficulties without asking foreign aid, that we have no idea of picking quarrels with our neighbors, and have cast no reedy eyes on their possessins. In shore, as the British People suppose themselves possessed of common sense and common honesty, we expect them to believe that their American Cousins are not essentially different from themselves.

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.

The indictment yesterday presented by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, efore Judge Shipman, against the privateers now confined in our City Prison, is printed in full in another part of to-day's TRIBUNE. In this indictment the United States District-Attorney appears to have treated these offenders with as little respect of persons as was shown to them by the Marshal on their arrest. They are to be arraigned for robbery on the high seas, and the officers of the law have very properly regarded their offense as in to degree softened by the treason with which it was associated.

The eight section of the Crimes Act of 1790. rovides that "if any person or persons shall commit upon the bign seas, or in any river, baven, basin, or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, murder or robbery, such offender shall be "deemed, taken, and adjudged to be a pirate and felon, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death." The ninth section of the same

"If any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery aforesaid, or any act of heatility against the United States, or any citizen the sed, open the bigs sea, undersolve of any commission frameny foreign prince or citate, or on pretense of authority from any person, such of other stall, notwithstanding the pretense of any such as hority be desured, edysdy d and taken to be a pirate, been and robber, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer teach."

In May, 1820, Congress passed a further not defining and punishing piracy, the third section of which is as follows:

"If any person shall, upon the high seas, or in any open road-stead, or in any haven, basin or bay, or in any idea where the sea chies and flows, commit the eriane of roblery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's commany of any ship or vessel, or the indieg thereof, such person the libe adjudged to be a tirate, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death."

We understand that the District-Attorney, after taking care of the witnesses who have atready been mentioned as establishing the main ects of the piracy, bas obtained testimeny from distant places, in respect to the minor facts of the case, such as the ownership of the seized vessel and cargo, names of crew, and so forth, so that no doubt can be entertained of a convic-

In view of the fact that the seas are now swarming with the Southern pirates, it is due to justice and the public interest that these crimmais be brought to a speedy trial, in order that their conviction and punishment may be a warning to their confederate felons,

The Commercial Advertiser over fit to say that The Commercial Advertiser sees fit to say that
"We notice in some quarters very ill-natured contracts made between the activity and success shown
by McClellan and Lyon and the adeged slag, ishness
or unconcern deplayed by Lieutenant-General S. oft,
at the capital, as by Generals McDowell, Builer, and
Patterson elecwhere. Such criticisms are every way
uncalled for, as respects the first; for the victories
gained in Western Virgioia and Masouri are in one
sence those of Scott times of, who has directed the forscard movements made in twose States, as well as restrained such advances nearer the capital."

-Will The Commercial be good enough to favor us with the evidence on which it asserts that the movements of Gen. Lyon, Col. Siegel, &c., in Missouri, were "directed" by Gen. Scott ? And if it happens to think of any reason why there should be activity and success" in Missouri and Western Virginia, and something very different on the Potogac, will it favor us with that also ? For it seems very clear to us that inaction and reserve on the Potomac have imperiled the advance of Gen. Me-Clellan, by leaving Beauregard at liberty to seud reenforcements to Garnett and Wise.

The war reports in the Southern papers are ertainly the most wonderful inventions of fancy since the days of Munchausen. The Louisville Cogrier of Saturday last "rumored" that:

"tinsburg with great loss; and that Beauregard " had possession of Arlington Hights. The most definite information, however, is from South-" western Missouri. Gov. Jackson is making the " Federals fly in all directions." The same paper quotes from The Memphis Appeal of the 11th, news of Ben. McCulloch's movements at Carthage, in Missouri, saying that "Siegel's force was badly "cut to pieces, his loss estimated from 300 to '1,000 men." The Courier's special correspondent in Gen. Johnston's camp gives what he calls a correct account of the battle of Falling Waters, the substance of which is, that Gen. Patterson's forces were badly whipped, losing 150 men; while the Confederate loss was only one killed and fifteen wounded. We might quote more of this stuff, but this is enough. Such incredible lies cannot long be concealed, and the honest masses of the South will soon learn how much faith to put in leaders who resort to such extreme shifts to keep up the wavering courage of their dupes.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Strengthening the Artillery Force.

THE NEW TARIFF REPORTED AGAINST.

New Propositions by the Committee.

Tea 15 Cents-Coffee 5 Cents-Iron Unchanged. SOUTHERN POSTAL AFFAIRS.

POSITION OF THE BLOCKADING VESSELS.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH

SPIRITED REPLY -BY MR. LANE.

The Rebels at Manassas Junction.

GEN. SCOTT IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16, 1861. FORMATION OF A NEW ARTILLERY CORPS. An Artillery Corps, composed of several members from each of the companies of the 71st Regiment, has recently been organized. Two hand-

somely finished bowitzers, 12-pounders, have been presented to the company by Commander Dahlgren, of the Navy-Yard, with which they daily exercise. The company is designated as Co. C. Commander Dahlgren has also presented each of the dram corps with a rifle-gun of his own in-

CAPTURE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE MEN. A letter from Point of Rocks says that on Sunday atternoon a Sergeant and five men, belonging to Company E, 1st New-Hampshire Regiment, while buying milk at the house of a gentleman on an island nearly opposite, were surrounded by Confederate cavalry, and the Sergeant and four of the men were taken prisoners. The other one, who made his escape by hiding behind some barrels in a closet, says that there were only five Confederate cavalry, but they were armed with rifles and revolvers, while his party only had three revolvers with them, and, not knowing how many they had to contend with,

had to surrender.

MR. CHASE'S TARIFF BILL REPORTED AGAINST. The Committee on Ways and Means decided this merning against Mr. Chase's tariff. They will report a bill supplementary to the Morrill tariff, correcting some clerical errors, and increasing cuties upon some things. It lays a duty on tea of fifteen cents, on coffee of five cents. The duty on sugar is to be advanced two and a present tariff.

SOUTHERN POSTAL AFFAIRS. Stamps and stamped envelopes continue to be returned to the Post-Office Department from discontinued offices. The value of those already received foots up over \$25,000. They are destroyed as fast as they come. No letters from the rebel States, with Confederate stamps upon them, have yet reached the Dead-Letter office. They are marked paid on the corner with pen or pencil. The new stamped envelopes will be issued next. Facility will probably be given to holders of the old ones to exchange them within a limited time. The new stamp will not be issued before the 1st of August.

POSITION OF THE BLOCKADING VESSELS. We learn at the Navy Department that the Atlautic blockading equadron, Commodore Stri gham, consists of twenty-two vessels, three of which -toe Iroquois, Dale, and Savannah-are in pursuit of the pirate Jeff. Davis. The Minnesota, the flag ship, is the only vessel now at Hampton Roads; the Monticello blockades James River; the Dawn, York River, and the Mount Vernon, the Rappshannock River. Two vessels attend to Chesapeake Bay; four haunt the coast of North Carolina; the Wabash and four other vessels blockade Charleston and Savannah, and one vessel shuts up Fernandina. The Harriet Lane is repairing, and the Seminole has not yet reported. THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The report that Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky a to be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court without foundation. There will probably be no new appointments until the Court has been reorganized

PARSON BROWNLOW ON OPENING LETTERS, We saw a letter to-day from Parson Brownlow, acknowledging the receipt of a letter to him from this city. He says, characteristically: "Your letter has been detained for nine days, and had been epened, no doubt at Nashville, where there is a corrupt pack of scoundrels seeking to apprehend Union men. If they open this, they can have my private opinion of them." MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Breckinridge made his speech to-day to full galleries. While dwelling upon nice "mint and cummin" points, he passed over all breaches of the weighter matters of the law, and quietly ignored the fact of a rebellion. He dwelt upon the letter of certain constitutional provisions, but said nothing of the spirit of the instrument, or of the first and paramount duties of the President under it. In a word, Mr. Breckinridge, as he would have Kentucky, tried to appear to take the position of neutrality on the question of the times, but the gloven boof was not wholly hidden. Senators Baker, Dixon, and Bingham evinced no

hesitation in answering Mr. Breckinridge's green tions, and he had an opportunity of learning that neither slaveholders threats nor jargen about subjugation or Abolitionism will avail to block the wheels of the National Government. The two men who signalized themselves by coogra-tulating Mr. Breckinridge were Bright of Indiana and Fouke of Illinois.

MR. LANE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lang of Indiana, in an impromptu, short, fiery speech, stated some plain truths to the Senator from Kentucky. He found fault with the Administration because it was too slow, not because it was too fast. He would have had not only write of habeas corpus, but the traitors, in whose behalf they were sued out, suspended, and would have seized the telegraphic weeks before it was done. While he was scoring Mr. Breckinridge, Indiana was rebuking Kentucky in the other House-Mr. Holman re plying to Mr. Burnett.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

Senator Pomeroy's bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion, enacts that Slavery be immediately abolished by proclamation, and the army officers directed to protect, and authorized to use, the emancipated slaves. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. The House concurred in the Senate's amend-

ments to the Loan bill, and passed several Army and Navy bills. The proviso to the act increasing the army, similar to that adopted by the Senate, of which the intention is not to burden the country with a large standing army, unless at the expiration of the war it shall be deemed necessary, had received the unanimous vote of the Military Committee. Vallandigham's party of seven, as usual, opposed the bill.

THE COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND. We stated some time since that letters were

regularly carried between this city and Richmond by persons who operated under cover of darkness, conveying their parcels by land to some point on the Potomac, and communicating with the Virginia shore by means of row-boats. The exposure of this treasonable work to the Government at the time of which we speak, occasioned a temporary interruption, but operations have again been resumed by other persons. We are assured that every other day packages of letters leave here for Richmond in charge of a woman who takes them to the mouth of Piscataway Creek by carriage, from which point they are carried across the Potomac in a row-boat. An association in the nature of a Post-Office Department exists in the city, of which these

mail-carriers act as agents. REMOVAL OF A TRAITOR'S BUST. The portrait of John Tyler has been removed

from the Rotunda of the Capitol. TRANSFER OF MAJOR RUSSELL

Major W. W. Russell, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, is temporarily relieved from duty in his corps, having been appointed Aid de Camp to

Maj.-Gen. Patterson. THE CASE OF SENATOR MASON'S SON-IN-LAW. J. C. Talliaferro, who was arrested on the way te Virginia a few days ago, and in whose possession were a number of letters directed to purties of Virginia, had a preliminary hearing to-day,

and was remanded. GEN. GARNETT'S BODY AWAITING CLAIMANTS. Despatches from Grafton were received here to-day saying that the body of Gen. Garnett lice at that point awaiting a call for it from me family or other personal friends, some of whom

were supposed to be in this city. THE VICTORY OF RICH MOUNTAIN. Fuller dispatches have been received here from Gen. McClellan, stating that the victory of Rich Mountain resulted in the seizure of eight cannons, 300 horses, 2,000 muskets, 800 teuts, and 200 wagons from the enemy. Col. Pegram surrendered with his command of 700 men, with

straggiers enough to make up 1,000 men. GOV. LETCHER'S CALL FOR TROOPS

The proclamation of ex-Governor Letcher is

beginning to produce its legitimate effect. Refugees from that part of Virginia, laying below almost hourly, many of whom have made narrow escapes from impressment into the Rebei Ranks. Mr. William Fraser, living three miles from Occoquan, made his escape to this city on Sunday night by coming through the woods and swimming Occoquan Run. He was in great danger of his life, as the whole line of the Run is strictly guarded. He was obliged to leave his family, an extensive crop upon 300 acres of land owned by bim in that country, because arrested on the charge of treason for coming to Washington to buy provisions for his family. They may have thought his visit to Washington was to avoid being pressed in the militia, who are all ordered out to day to be sworn in and sent to Staunton to be drilled for one month, then await further orders.

INAUGURATION BALL-ROOM REMOVED. The Inauguration ball-room, adjoining City

Hall, which has lately been used as a drill-room by Capt. Griffin's company of light artillery, is being torn down.

RAISING OF LOCOMOTIVE AT ALEXANDRIA. Messrs. Husted & Kroehl, Submarine Engineers of New-York, raised the locomotive and tender from the bottom of the Potomac near Alexandria, and did the work without damage, and to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent of the

military road, who speaks highly of their skill. TRANSPORTATION ON THE WASHINGTON BRANCH. Since Sunday morning, some 3,000 barrels of flour and 300 hogsheads of salted provisions have been transported to Washington over the Washington Branch Road, beside large quantities of other Government stores.

REMOVAL OF REBELS TO MANASSAS JUNCTION. Information received here to-day states that the Rebel forces at Occoquan, Dumfries, and one or two other points on the Potomac

have been removed to Manaesas Junction. RELEASE OF THE JAMES GUY. The James Guy, which was seized by the Government some time since, was yesterday released from seizure and placed in the hands of her owner. She is to run again between here

and Alexandria as a ferry boat. TRANSPORTS FOR TROOPS. The two scows just finished at the yard are to

be used for transporting troops and army trains into Virginia. THE CHESAPEARE BAY SQUADRON. The dispatch boat Young America having been

put in first-rate order is to rejoin the squadron in the Chesapeake Bay at once. The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment went into camp at Kalorams, their orders to go into Virginia the night

before having been countermanded. THE NEW-YORK THRTY-SIXTA

The 36th New-York Regiment went into camp

be given to the sugar-holders? They ought, tion. We have good reason for believing, how- " Gen. Johnston had deleated Patterson at Mar-100 F 130 off to walls Table to Support